

Track One – Assessing Individual Capacity of Families		
Creating the Vision & Sharing Success	Identifying Barriers & Impediments	Strategies & Action Plans
Financial Education (FE)	 Attitude & Lack of Interest leads to low participation attendance at financial education Funding for Classes is an issue Cultural Sensitivity both curriculum and the trainers Diversity of Knowledge of participants Lack of facilities Transportation 	 Relevant Rewards & Incentives (dinner, etc.) discounts from lenders and title companies; i.e. Lowe's card; Improve the image of housing to build up trust level by participating in other local events (clean up day, etc.) Seek funding from charitable tribal giving programs, TANF dollars, CRA dollars from lending institutions, NAHASDA; WSHFC; ROSS; Federal Home Loan Bank AHP; other tribal depts.; MGIC; local banks/credit unions Partner with local colleges (NWIC) and other non-profit organizations for financial education and facilities Use other resource providers to help teach classes, High School teachers are a resource to teach FE Gather Housing Needs Assessment tools to share on listserve (that showed the need for FE) Gather Curriculums and send links to participants on: Money Smart,



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		Pathways Home (NAIHC); Building Native Communities (Oweesta); Pathways to Prosperity (CFED) Networking opportunity for Housing counselors (listserve, webinars, teleconference calls, chat rooms – social networking site) Schedule classes around bus schedules; Community Action Agencies can pick up folks or onsite counseling Website with all FE info, sample forms & links to online training One Stop Shop for Resources on Res. Educate on importance types/cost of insurance Promote FE thru employer
Homeownership	 Land — Fractionated land, no infrastructure, cost of leasing land, land type: fee simple vs. trust Lack of Housing Stock – Not a lot of homes for sale on reservation; need to develop more homes Affordability – how much it costs for a home 	 Develop a tribal housing brochure (i.e. Nez Perce model) Checklist for home buying process on reservation Better customer service from the HA to the tenants (trust) Housing Fair for community On-site Sovereign Lending Task



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	 Credit – establishing credit, history, Income – Having stable and enough income 	Force
Personal Development for all AGES including Youth – 18 & Self Empowerment & Trust	 Privacy/Pride Issue People don't want you in their business Lack of Self-Esteem Lack of Good Role Models Substance Abuse Lack of Family Support 	 Appoint a tribal member advocate to work with outside agencies Sponsor or attend community events be seen, build trust Boys & Girls Club – leadership focus; Establish Youth Councils Set up Community youth role model/champion speaking engagement Provide college education and living scholarships Construct a Longhouse/cultural gathering place
Employment	 Child Care Attitudes & Motivation Getting folks motivated to work Education – Lack of vocational or higher education Lack of Jobs – Not enough jobs in the communities Work Skills- Lack of Training – Job Training to pursue employment 	 GED sessions onsite – rewards are provided upon completion Partner with local colleges for training Community Action Agencies provide training for students/others to become cert child care providers (WETIP) Child care grant Vocational Rehab svc that matches



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		talents with jobs via training (local comm. College) Partner with WorkSource Partner with TERO Job Fairs (at casino or on reservation) Job Share w/ child care ONABEN grants program



Track Two – Community Security, Drug Abuse Prevention and Safety Models		
Creating the Vision & Sharing Success	Identifying Barriers & Impediments	Strategies & Action Plans
Promote health, safety, and wellness for the whole community	 Hopelessness resulting in: Relapse Denial Lack of respect Lack of empowerment Lack of health care providers Lack of wellness programs Lack of quality doctors Lack of enforcement Lack of funds Lack Family support 	 Annual community clean-up event Develop recycling program (network with tribes with existing recycling programs Spay/neuter and vaccine programs for cats and dogs Develop an animal control ordinance Develop transitional recovery program for individuals just out of treatment and their families Implement DARE program On-going health and wellness education programs (wellness screening, fitness programs) Summer employment, recreation/cultural, and education programs for youth (partnering with tribe so that youth of all income levels can be included)
Develop tribal collaboration	 Lack of jurisdictional interest, cooperation, collaboration, territorial issues, communication, and education. Lack of funding for law enforcement 	 Include tribe and other appropriate partners in the planning and program development process Ask for tribal support and resources to enforce existing leases, policies



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	Lack of leadership and lack of continuity of leadership	 and ordinances Pick up on initiatives coming from Council level Listen, be approachable and willing to work with other partners with common, measurable goal Information sharing with other tribes Networking with other tribes to alert law enforcement of banned and/or dis-enrolled individuals
Develop, change, and enforce policies and ordinances (including code of ethics)	 Resistance to change Lack of accountability/ conflict of interest and nepotism Lack of education of policies at all levels Lack of trust at all levels 	 Planning (with other Tribes and partners) Develop tribal code to assist with clean up and enforcement Enforcement of policies, ordinances, etc. Community survey and involvement in needs assessment Sponsor regularly scheduled training and information sharing regarding policies, procedures, etc. Elders teaching cultural traditions to the younger generation (through the longhouse, and bringing elders and positive role models into the schools)



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		 Involve the youth in change (Include youth representation in decision making process) Expose youth to positive role modeling (bring them to work day, bring them to meetings, etc., so they can see what is being done Random drug testing
Seek appropriate funding mechanisms	 Lack of knowledge of funding resources Different funding criteria/ requirements Lack of communication, planning, and prioritization Funding challenges for people not of low income 	 Grant writing Recruit help from volunteers and charitable organizations Organize youth volunteer groups
Education for community and partners	 Lack of involvement Lack of organized meetings 	 Be a positive role model Volunteer in community activities Piggy-back on other community events to further our goals Sharing culture and traditions with non-native partners



Track Three – Sustainability & Energy Efficiency in Indian Housing Development		
Creating the Vision & Sharing Success	Identifying Barriers & Impediments	Strategies & Action Plans
Defining green and building science	 Perception and resistance to change Regulatory Standards Different certifications 	 Develop "Green Glossary" at the tribal level Share information/online forums Develop a strategic plan
Education(leaders, tenants, funders)	 Standard practices Lack of knowledge Lack of federal cooperation Changing behaviors 	 HUD-coordinated Regional GREEN training Practical applications (ex. Meter Readers) Regional Green Team Reaching the kids (Energy Conservation Teams, Youthbuild partnership)
Making Green Affordable	 TDC restrictions and waiver timeframes Upfront vs. Life-cycle cost of project Performance-based standards 	 Green Set Aside (both tribally and federally) Use financing that takes advantage of energy efficiency Bulk/cooperative purchasing
Green Opportunities (jobs, technologies)	 Trainable and consistent workforce Craftsman to "Greenman" Reliable Funding 	 Collaboration with local agencies, universities, comm./tech colleges Green contractor training/networking with builders associations Developing Tribal Green Workforce
Improve green regulatory environment	BureaucracyTimelinesApathy/Status quo	TDC Green Bump/Streamlining processDeadline/turnaround time



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		 establishments Promote advocacy at NAIHC, NCAI other national level tribal entities Highlighting the benefits, growing the passion—Seven Generations



	rack Four – Assessing & Documenting Need	
Vision: With accurate and reliable data the housing needs of our communities would be met in a meaningful and efficient way. • Be the author of your own story in terms of data and stories/ experiences • Long range vision that takes whole community into account • Ready and accurate data easily accessible	Identifying Barriers & Impediments No History of Sharing Information Information is power Not a tribal priority to collect data Concern of confidentiality rules Tribal Structure Decentralization of departments – compartmentalized data Lack of staffing for data collection and retention Cost Conflicting Program Requirements Definitions differ (homeless) Eligibility (can't be in a shelter; must be in a shelter) Knowing appropriate and effective research methods	Communicate the need and show the benefit of maintaining and sharing data both within the community and across departments. Perform a records inventory in your own department. Launch a pilot. Invite directors to take part. One-on-one meetings, first. Then a spot on agenda for the Directors' meeting. Continue up the appropriate tribal chain of command. Develop a data agenda to go to Tribal Council. Identify types of data for confidentiality and standardization. Define roles of members of the project team. Define purpose of data being collected; priority; costs and sources of funds (RHED, Port Gamble





Track Five – Leveraging/Financing		
Creating the Vision & Sharing Success	Identifying Barriers & Impediments	Strategies & Action Plans
Better Communication/ Coordination between stake holders	 Staff turnover, lack of staff capacity, lack of succession planning Lack of trust/confidence between tribe and financial institutions and limited cultural sensitivity Lack of Predevelopment \$\$, poor RFP's, lack of T/A Lack of knowledge of resources and correct contacts 	 Return all phone calls Coalition of stakeholders (including tribes) that has regular meetings on either projects or topics. Engage BIA. Develop list of contacts at BIA and other agencies. Tribes can take over title status report process. Consortium of tribes in the Northwest work together on this. Larger tribes could pursue on own. More Tribal Visibility. Tribes get involved in Policy Advisory Teams Technical Assistance Teams. Present projects to stakeholders; include private, state, fed and tribal partners.
• Financing	 Lack of awareness of many different funding sources Awareness of homeowner financing resources Awareness of large dev project resources. Too few underwriters for 184 program (takes too long, and lack of certainty) 	 Find out how census tracks are determined. Make sure they account for Indian areas. Meet with Steve Walker from WSHFC at NAIHC Annual Conference in May to discuss tax credits in Washington Determine all funding sources. Compile List. IHCC Website, Federal Reserve Bank Website, federal services grants.gov, supernofa,



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Development Checklist	 No standardized work product between agencies(i.e. varying environmental standards) Who will create and maintain it? Tribes develop checklists themselves to simplify 	 private foundations (Gates, Weyerhauser) Find out how to become 501c3 in order to apply for private grants. HUD resume publishing Best Practices Host funders tour Contact NAIHC, HUD, Paul Johnson, Microsoft Project for resources Infrastructure Assistance Coordinating Council (IACC) Conference in Wenatchee every fall. Focuses on development—not just housing. Can get TA on specific projects during the conference. Craig Nolte initiating effort between HUD, BIA, IHS on coordinating environmental reviews.
Other	•	•